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विद्युत तकनीकी शब्दावली

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(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

ELECTROTECHNICAL VOCABULARY

PART 37 TARIFFS FOR ELECTRICITY

(First Revision)

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Basic Electrotechnical Standards Sectional Committee, ET 01

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 37) (First Revision) which is identical with IEC Pub 50 (691) (1973) 'International electrotechnical vocabulary — Chapter 691 : Tariffs for electricity', issued by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Basic Electrotechnical Standards Sectional Committee (ET 01) and approval of the Electrotechnical Division Council.

This Indian Standard (Part 37) was first published in 1973. This first revision has been undertaken to align with the international practice.

Only the English text given in the IEC publication has been retained while adopting as Indian Standard, and as such the page numbers given here are not same as in IEC publication.

Indian Standard
ELECTROTECHNICAL VOCABULARY
PART 37 TARIFFS FOR ELECTRICITY
(First Revision)

SECTION 691-01 — AGREEMENT : TARIFF PARTIES

691-01-01

Supply agreement:

An understanding between the supply undertaking and the consumer setting out the particularly the conditions under which a supply of electricity is given, the characteristics of the electricity supply and the prices to be charged.

Note. — This understanding can result from a contract signed by the parties or from a simple application for supply.

691-01-02

Supply undertaking;

Supplier:

The party supplying electricity to distribution undertakings or to consumers.

691-01-03

Distribution undertaking;

Distributor:

A supply undertaking providing electricity via a distribution network.

691-01-04

Consumer;

Customer:

The party who receives electricity from the supply or distribution undertaking.

691-01-05

Ultimate consumer:

The party who uses electricity for his own needs.

691-01-06

Subscriber

A consumer having one or more supply agreements.

691-01-07

Low [high] load factor consumer:

A consumer who in relation to his demand consumes a small [great] amount of energy.

691-01-08

High [medium] [low] voltage consumer:

A consumer supplied at high [medium] [low] voltage.

Note. — The values of high, medium and low voltage are defined differently in each country.

SECTION 691-02 — ENERGY AND DEMAND

691-02-01

(Electrical) Energy:

The magnitude of an electricity supply, expressed in kilowatthours.

691-02-02

Demand:

The magnitude of an electricity supply, expressed in kilowatts or kilovoltamperes.

691-02-03

Installed load:

The sum of the nameplate ratings of the electrical apparatus installed on the consumer's premises.

691-02-04

Connected load:

That part of the installed load of the consumer that may be supplied by the supply undertaking.

691-02-05

Subscribed demand:

The demand, fixed by agreement, that the consumer may not exceed except according to the specific conditions of the tariff.

Note.—An automatic switch may prevent the consumer from exceeding the limit of his subscribed demand.

691-02-06

Maximum demand required:

The limiting value of the demand requested by the consumer.

691-02-07

Authorized maximum demand:

The maximum demand, requested in advance by the consumer and authorized by the supply undertaking under the terms of an agreement for which supply capacity is made available.

Note. — An automatic switch may prevent the consumer from exceeding the limit of his authorised maximum demand.

691-02-08

Demand set up:

The demand that the consumer has used within a specified period.

691-02-09

Demand integration period:

The interval of time of an hour [half-hour] [quarter-hour] etc., over which the electricity consumed is integrated in order to determine the average hourly [half-hourly][quarter-hourly] etc., demand.

691-02-10

Hourly [half-hourly] [quarter-hourly] [*n*-minute] etc. demand:

The average demand taken over a time interval of one hour [half an hour] [quarter of an hour] [*n*-minutes] etc., defined within the tariff and designated as the demand integration period.

691-02-11

Annual [quarterly] [monthly] [weekly] [daily] maximum demand:

The highest value of the hourly [half-hourly] [quarter-hourly] [*n*-minute] demand, recorded within a year [quarter] [month] [week] [day].

691-02-12

Chargeable demand:

The demand taken into account for calculating the charges to be billed.

SECTION 691- 03 — TARIFF COMPONENTS

691-03-01

Kilowatthour rate;

Energy rate:

The amount to be paid per unit of energy (kilowatthour) consumed.

691-03-02

Follow-on rate;

Final rate:

The final kilowatthour rate of a two-part or multi-part tariff or the kilowatthour rate of the final block of a block tariff.

691-03-03

Standing charge:

Afixed amount to be paid by the consumer for a specified period (year, quarter, month, etc.) independent of consumption. This sum is either uniform, or determined according to particular parameters (number of rooms, floor area, etc.).

691-03-04

Demand rate;

Price per kilowatt (kilovolt-ampere):

An amount to be paid per unit of chargeable demand (kilowatt, kilovoltampere) for a specified period of supply.

691-03-05

Demand charge;

Fixed charge:

The total amount billed for demand in accordance with the relevant conditions of the tariff or supply agreement.

691-03-06

Standby charge:

A demand charge for the availability of a supply under the conditions of a standby tariff, to be paid by the consumer irrespective of whether or not he makes use of the standby supply.

691-03-07

Meter rent:

An amount to be paid for a specified period for metering and allied equipment installed.

SECTION 691- 04 —TARIFFS

691-04-01

Tariff:

A statement setting out the components to be taken into account and the methods to be employed in calculating the amounts to be paid to the supply undertaking by the consumer, according to the characteristics of the supply.

691-04-02

Normal tariff;

Published tariff:

A tariff based upon the average characteristics of electricity supplies afforded to the class of consumers for which the tariff is designed.

691-04-03

High [medium] [low] voltage tariff:

A tariff applicable to supplies given at high [medium] [low] voltage.

Note. — The ranges of high, medium and low voltage are defined differently in each country.

SECTION 691-05 — TARIFF CLASSED ACCORDING TO STRUCTURE

691-05-01

Fixed payment tariff:

A tariff comprising only a fixed amount to be paid for a specified period (year,quarter, month, etc.) irrespective of the consumption and of the demand set up within the limits specified in the tariff or supply agreement.

691-05-02

Flat rate tariff:

A tariff comprising a uniform kilowatthour rate.

691-05-03

Two-rate [three-rate] tariff:

A tariff comprising two [three] different kilowatthour rates.

691-05-04

Multiple tariff:

A tariff comprising several kilowatthour rates.

691-05-05

One-part tariff:

A tariff comprising one component only in the price structure for the supply.

691-05-06

Two-part tariff:

A tariff comprising two components in the price structure for the supply.

Example:

> A component related to demand (kilowatt or kilolvolt ampere)
>
> A component related to energy (kilowatthour).

691-05-07

Three-part tariff:

A tariff comprising three components in the price structure for the supply.

Example:

A component corresponding to the payment of a fixed charge

(price p_1 per month),

a component related to the demand

(price p_2 per kW and per month),

a component related to the energy

(price p_3 per kWh).

691-05-08

Multi-part tariff:

A tariff comprising several components in the price structure for the supply.

691-05-09

Standing charge tariff:

A tariff comprising a standing charge and one or several kilowatthour rates.

Note. — The standing charge and kilowatthour rates may vary according to the magnitude of the electricity supply.

691-05-10

Demand tariff:

A tariff comprising demand rate(s) and one or several kilowatthour rates.

691-05-11

Block tariff:

A tariff in which the charge is based on a series of different kilowatthour rates applying to successive kilowatthour blocks of given size, supplied during a specified period.

Note.—The size of the blocks may be:

— either fixed (x) for example:

the first 50kWh per month at a rate p_1, the next 50kwh per month at a rate p_2, remaining monthly consumption at a rate p_3..

— or variable (x x) according to the size of premises the supplied (number of rooms, area, etc.), for example:

for premises of 1 room:

the first 200 kWh per year at a rate p_1, remaining annual consumption at a rate p_2,

for premises of 2 rooms:

the first 300 kWh per year at a rate p_1, remaining annual consumption at a rate p_2, for premises of 3 rooms, etc.

— or variable, according to the demand or some other parameters, for example:

100 kWh per kVA of the subscribed demand and per month at a rate p_1,

remaining monthly consumption at a rate p_2.

The size of the blocks and the kilowatthour rates may vary in certain cases accoriding to the season of the year (for example, winter, summer).

691-05-12

Step tariff:

A tariff in which the kilowatthour rate applicable to all the kilowatthours consumed varies according to the level of consumption during the period specified in the tariff.

Example:

all the kilowatthours at a kWh rate p_1 if the monthly consumption does not exceed 100 kWh,

all the kilowatthours at a kWh p_2 rate if the monthly consumption is between 101 and 200 kWh,

all the kilowatthours at a kWh rate p_3 if the monthly consumption exceeds 200 kWh.

691-05-13

Load/rate tariff:

A tariff in which there is an increase in the rates when the demand used by the consumer exceeds a limit fixed by agreement.

Example:

kWh rate p_1 within a demand limit of 10 kW,

kWh rate p_2 for each kilowatthour consumed while the demand is above 10 kW,

or:

kWh rate p_1 within the demand limit of 10 kW,

kWh rate p_2 for all kilowatthours consumed if the demand has exceeded 10 kW,

or also:

demand rate p_1 per kW of subscribed demand,

demand rate p_2 per kW used in excess of the demand subscribed.

SECTION 691-06 — TARIFFS BY TIMES OF DAY AND YEAR

691-06-01

Time-of-day tariff;

Multiple tariff:

A tariff comprising different rates according to the periods of the day (e.g., rates for peak-load hours, for day hours, for low-load hours).

691-06-02

Two-rate time-of-day tariff;

Day/night tariff:

A time-of-day tariff comprising two different kilowatthour rates applicable according to the hours of the day.

Example:

rate p_1 per kWh during the night,

rate p_2 per kWh during the day.

691-06-03

Three-rate time-of-day tariff:

A time-of-day tariff comprising three different kilowatthour rates applicable according to the hours of the day.

Example:

rate p_1 per kWh during the night,

rate p_2 per kWh during a particular period of the day,

rate p_3 per kWh for the remaining day period.

691-06-04

Restricted hour tariff:

A tariff appllicable to supplies afforded only during specified hours.

Note. — The supply is generally disconnected by a time switch outside the specified hours.

691-06-05

Off-peak tariff;

Low-load tariff:

A restricted hour tariff applicable where consumption is permitted only during low-load hours.

691-06-06

Night tariff:

A restricted hour tariff applicable where consumption is permitted only during the night hours.

691-06-07

Off-peak tariff:

A restricted hour tariff applicable where consumption is only permitted outside the hours of peak demand.

691-06-08

Peak-load tariff:

A restricted hour tariff applicable for supply during peak-load hours only.

691-06-09

Seasonal tariff:

A tariff comprising different rates applicable according to the season of the year or a tariff applicable to supplies restricted to specified seasons of the year.

691-06-10

Seasonal time-of-day tariff:

A tariff comprising different rates applicable according to the period of the day and the season of the year.

SECTION 691-07 — TARIFFS BY CONSUMER CLASS

691-07-01

Low [high] load factor tariff:

A tariff applicable to low [high] load factor consumers.

691-07-02

Domestic tariff:

A tariff applicable particularly or exclusively to domestic consumers.

691-07-03

Commercial tariff:

A tariff applicable particularly or exclusively to professional, commercial and other similar consumers.

691-07-04

Industrial tariff:

A tariff applicable particularly or exclusively to industrial consumers.

691-07-05

Farm tariff:

A tariff applicable particularly or exclusively to farm premises.

691-07-06

Supplementary tariff:

A tariff applicable in certain cases to electricity supplies required to supplement the output from a consumer's own generating plant.

691-07-07

Standby tariff:

A tariff applicable in certain cases to electricity supplies afforded to consumers having their own generating plant, against the event of breakdown or maintenance of their own installation.

SECTION 691- 08 — TARIFFS BY CLASS OF USE

691-08-01

Lighting tariff:

A tariff applicable to electricity supplies taken mainly for lighting.

691-08-02

Motive power tariff:

A tariff applicable to electricity supplies taken mainly for motive power.

691-08-03

Heating tariff:

A tariff applicable to electricity supplies taken for space heating and for other heating applications.

691-08-04

Catering [pumping] [public lighting] etc.tariff:

A tariff applicable to electricity supplies taken for a specific use such, as catering [water pumping] [public lighting], etc.

691-08-05

All-in tariff:

A tariff applicable to electricity supplies where no distinction is made between the purposes for which the supply is given e.g., an installation comprising lighting, power, heating, cooking, etc.,

SECTION 691-09 — ADDITIONAL TARIFF CONDITIONS

691-09-01

Capital contribution to connection costs:

An amount to be paid to the supply undertaking either for the establishment or for the reinforcement, of the service line connecting the consumer's installation to the supply network.

691-09-02

Capital contribution to network costs:

An amount to be paid to the supply undertaking for the network capacity reserved for the consumer's needs or for the reinforcement of, and the extension to, the distribution network necessary to meet these needs.

691-09-03

Connection charge:

A fixed sum to be paid to the supply undertaking over a given period, towards the connection and network costs.

691-09-04

Price adjustment clause:

A clause by which some or all of the charges set out in tariffs are subject to revision either as a function of other prices (fuel, labour, etc.) or as a function of the variation of certain price indices or of an index peculiar to electricity.

691-09-05

Fuel cost adjustment clause:

A price adjustment clause based upon variations in fuel cost.

691-09-06

Power factor clause:

A price adjustment clause setting out the charges which apply according to the level of power factor or to the magnitude of reactive energy consumption.

691-09-07

Revision clause:

A clause permitting the revision of the conditions of supply where economic or technological changes cause significant changes in the economics of the contract.

691-09-08

Minimum payment clause:

A clause requiring the consumer to pay to a supply undertaking for a specified period at least the price of a specified quantity of energy whether consumed in its entirety or not, or a specified minimum sum.

691-09-09

Minimum demand:

The demand fixed by agreement or specified in the tariff for which the consumer is obliged to pay whether that demand has been completely used or not.

SECTION 691-10 --- ASSOCIATED DEMAND TERMS

691-10-01

Utilization time:

The quotient, expressed in hours, of the consumption within a specified period (e.g., year, month, day, etc.), and the maximum or other specified demand occurring within the same period.

Note. — This term should not be used without specifying the demand and the period to which it relates.

691-10-02

Load factor:

The ratio, expressed as a numerical value or as a percentage, of the consumption within a specified period (year, month, day, etc.,), to the consumption that would result from continuous use of the maximum or other specified demand occurring within the same period:

Note. 1 — This term should not be used without specifying the demand and the period to which it relates.

Note. 2 — The load factor for a given demand is also equal to the ratio of the utilization time to the time in hours within the same period.

691-10-03

Coincidence factor:

The ratio, expressed as a numerical value or as a percentage, of the simultaneous maximum demand of a group of electrical appliances or consumers within a specified period, to the sum of their individual maximum demands within the same period.

Note. — In using this term, it is necessary to specify to which level of the system it relates.

691-10-04

Diversity factor:

The reciprocal of the coincidence factor.

691-10-05

Demand factor:

The ratio, expressed as a numerical value or as a percentage of the maximum demand of an installation or a group of installations within a specified period, to the corresponding total installed load of the installation(s).

Note. — In using this term, it is necessary to specify to which level of the system it relates.

691-10-06

Effective demand:

The magnitude of the demand set up by a consumer, consumer class, or type of load, at the time of peak demand on the supply system or during a given potential peak demand period.

Note. — In using this term, it is necessary to specify to which level of the system it relates.

691-10-07

Effective demand factor:

The ratio expressed as a numerical value or as a percentage of the effective demand to the total installed load of a consumer or of a group of consumers or installations.

691-10-08

Peak responsibility factor:

The ratio, expressed as a numerical value or as a percentage, or the effective demand of a consumer or of a group of consumers or installations of a specified type, to the system peak demand; these two values being measured at the same network level.

Note. — The period of time to which the peak demand refers must always be stated.

SECTION 691-11 — COSTING TERMS

691-11-01

Cost classification:

The identification, classification and grouping of cost components, the aim being to separate the total cost into components according either to the nature of the expenditure, or to the function (generation, transmission, distribution, etc.), or to whether they are of fixed or of variable nature.

691-11-02

Cost allocation:

Allocating costs among consumers, classes of consumers, or cost headings on behalf of which it is deemed to be incurred. This may or may not include apportioning of costs which, strictly speaking, are unallocable, that is, joint.

691-11-03

Peak responsibility method:

Allocating the demand-related costs to consumer classes according to the demand they set up at the time of system peak demand.

691-11-04

Non-coincident peak method:

Allocating the demand-rated costs to consumer classes in proportion to the class maximum demands regardless of time of occurrence with respect either to one another or to the system peak demand.

691-11-05

Marginal cost method (of determining consumer class costs):

Imputing to each consumer class a cost equal to the product of the number of units (kilowatt or kilowatt-hour) taken within a spcified period (e.g. peak winter day, summer day, night), and the corresponding marginal cost.

691-11-06

Cost formula:

The formula expressing the cost, or some defined portion of the cost of a supply of electricity at a stated point in the system or under stated conditions.

691-11-07

Two-part costing:

The allocation of costs under two headings, one demand-related and the other energy-related.

691-11-08

Three-part costing:

The allocation of costs under three headings, demand-related, energy-related and consumer-related.

691-11-09

Fixed cost:

A general term covering all components of the total cost which are independent of variations in electrical energy consumed.

691-11-10

Demand-related cost:

That component of the fixed cost which is directly related to the expenditure incurred in providing for the maximum demand at each level of the system, and which is independent of the number of consumers supplied.

691-11-11

Consumer-related cost:

That component of the fixed cost which is independent of the demand and consumption, but is primarily related to the number of consumers.

691-11-12

Energy cost:

That component of the total cost which is related to the energy supplied.

691-11-13

Capacity cost:

That component of the total cost which is primarily related to the cost of equipment, generating plant, transmission system, distribution systems, etc.

691-11-14

Peak capacity cost:

Capacity cost attributable to plant capacity installed specifically, or allocated primarily, to operate only over periods of probable system peak demand.

691-11-15

Other fixed works costs:

Power station fixed costs, other than capacity costs which are not variable with the number of kilowatthours generated. These will comprise certrain maintenance and staffing costs.

691-11-16

Avoidable costs:

Those costs which will be avoided in a given time period if a certain action is taken but which will be incurred if such action is not taken.

691-11-17

Marginal cost:

The increase [decrease] in total cost within a specified period (e.g., peak, winter day, summer day, night) resulting from the addition [subtraction] of one unit (kilowatt or kilowatthour) to the quantity supplied in that period.

691-11-18

Short-run marginal cost:

The marginal cost in the case where it is not intended to change the plant capacity envisaged.

691-11-19

Long-run marginal cost:

The marginal cost in the case where plant capacity needs to be modified .

691-11-20

Price:

An amount to be paid for a quantity purchased or for a service received .

691-11-21

Rate:

An amount to be paid per unit purchased (e.g.1kWh, 1kW, 1kVA).

691-11-22

Average price per kWh:

The quotient of the total amount billed for a specified supply and the number of kilowtthours supplied.

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